The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

The Colored Union Soldiers of South Carolina.

Official Report of their Commander.

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA, February 2, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

SIR: I have honor to forward for your examination, the report of Col. T. W. Higginson, First South Carolina Volunteers, of an expedition made by a portion of his regiment, up the St. Mary's river, in Georgia and Florida. It gives me pleasure to report that the expedition accomplished every object I had in view in sending it, and was a complete success. Great credit is due to Col. Higginson for his bravery and skill in penetrating so far into the interior of a country filled with a wary, active foe, with so small a force. It foreshadows very clearly the very important advantages which might result to our cause by the extensive arming of the blacks. I am laboring diligently towards this end in this department; but the limited extent of our lines renders it impossible for them to get to me in any very great numbers.

The establishment of posts along the mainland would enable them to do so.—No one knows better than the traitors now in arms against our Government the great element of strength which the cause of liberty and the Union has in the hearts of these loyal blacks.

In my humble opinion, it would be no misapplication of the best energies of the Government should they now be directed towards the arming and disciplining every one that can be brought within our lines.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. SAXTON, Brig. Gen. Vol.

ON BOARD STEAMER BEN DEFORD, February 1.

Brig. Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, &c.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the safe return of the expedition under my command, consisting of 452 officers and men of the First South Carolina volunteers, who left Beaufort, January 23, on board the steamers John Adams, Planter, and Ben Deford.

The expedition has carried the regimental flag and the President's proclamation far into the interior of Georgia and Florida. The men have been repeatedly under fire, have had infantry, cavalry and even artillery arrayed against them, and have in every instance come off not only with unblemished honor, but with undisputed triumph.

At Township, Florida, a detachment of the expedition fought a cavalry company which met it unexpectedly on a midnight march, through pine woods, and which completely surrounded us. They were beaten off with a loss of one man killed and seven wounded, while the opposing party admits twelve killed, including Lieutenant Jones, in command of the company, besides many wounded. So complete was our victory that the enemy scattered and hid in the woods all night, not venturing back to his camp, which was five miles distant, until noon next day—a fact which was, unfortunately, unknown until too late to follow up our advantage. Had I listened to the urgent appeals of my men, and pursued the flying enemy, we could have destroyed his camp; his uncertain numbers, and swifter motions, with your injunctions of caution, I judged it better to rest satisfied with the victory already gained.

On another occasion a detachment of about 250 men on board the John Adams fought its way 40 miles up and down a river regarded by the naval commanders as the most dangerous in the department—the St. Mary's—a river left untraversed by our gunboats for many months, as it requires a boat built like the John Adams to ascend it successfully. The stream is narrow, swift, winding, and bordered at many places with high bluffs, which blazed with rifle shots. With our glasses, as we approached these points, we could see mounted men galloping through the woods from point to point to await us, and tho' fearful of our shot and shell, they were so daring against musketry, that one rebel actually sprang from the shore upon the large boat which was towed at our stern, where he was shot down by one of my sergeants. We could see our shell scatter the rebels as they fell among them, and some terrible execution must have been done; but not a man of this regiment was killed or wounded, though the steamer is covered with bullet marks, one of which shows where our brave Capt. Clifton, commander of the vessel, fell dead beside his own pilot house, shot through the brain by a Minie ball. Maj. Strong, who stood beside him, escaped, as if by magic, both of them being unnecessarily exposed without my knowledge.

The secret of our safety was in keeping the regiment below, except the gunners; but this required the utmost energy of the officers, as the men were wild to come on deck, and even implored to be landed on shore, and charge on the enemy.

Nobody knows anything about these men who has not seen them in battle. I find that I myself knew nothing. There is a fiery energy about them beyond anything of which I have ever read, unless it be the French Zouaves. It requires the strictest discipline to hold them in hand. During our first attack on the river, before I got them all penned below, they crowded at the open ends of the steamer, loading and firing with inconceivable rapidity, and shouting to each other: "Never give it up!" When collected into the hold they actually fought each other for places at the few port holes from which they could fire on the enemy. Meanwhile, the black gunners, admirably trained by Lieutenant Stockdale and O'Neil, (both being accomplished artillerists) and Mr. Heron, of the gunboat, did their duty without the slightest protection, and with great coolness amid a storm of shot.

This river expedition was not undertaken in mere bravado. Capt. Sears, U. S. A., the constructor of Fort Clinch, had urged upon the War Department to endeavor to obtain a large supply of valuable bricks, said to remain at the brick-yards, 30 miles up the St. Mary's, from which Fort Clinch was originally supplied. The War Department had referred the matter to Col. Hawley, who approved my offer to undertake the enterprise. Apart from this, it was the desire of Lieut. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding U. S. steamer Mohawk, now lying at Fernandina, to obtain information regarding a rebel steamer, the Berosa, said to be lying further up the river, awaiting opportunity to run the blockade. Both objects were accomplished. I brought away all the bricks, and ascertained the Berosa to be worthless.

I have the honor to state that I have on board the Ben Deford 250 bars of the best new railroad iron, valued at $5,000, and much needed in this department. This was obtained on St. Simons and Jetryll Islands, Ga., from abandoned rebel forts, a portion of it having been previously blown up, and collected by Capt. Steadman, of the Paul Jones. I have also eight valuable sticks of pine lumber, said to be worth $700, which came from St. Mary's, Ga. There is also a quantity of rice, resin, cordage, oars and other small matters, suitable for army purposes. On board the John Adams there is a flock of 25 sheep from Woodstock, Florida.

I have also turned over to Judge Latta, Civil Provost Marshal of Fernandina, four horses, four stores and a quantity of agricultural implements suitable for Mr. Helper's operations in that locality. I have seen with my own eyes, and left behind for want of means of transportation (and because brick was considered even more valuable) enough of the choicest southern lumber to load five steamers like the Ben Deford—an amount estimated at more than a million feet, and probably worth at Hilton Head, $50,000. I also left behind, from choice, valuable furniture by the houseful, pianos, china, &c., all packed for transportation, as it was sent inland for safe keeping. Not only were my officers and men forbidden to take any of these things for private use, but nothing was taken for public use, save articles strictly contraband of war. No wanton destruction was permitted, nor were any buildings burned, unless in retaliation for being fired upon, according to the usages of war. Of course no personal outrage was permitted or desired.

At Woodstock, I took six male prisoners, whom I brought down the river as hostages, intending to land part of them before reaching Fernandina, and return them on parole. But in view of the previous attack made upon us from the banks, this would have seemed an absurd stretch of magnanimity, and by the advice of Col. Hawley I have brought them for your disposal.

At the same place we obtained a cannon and a flag, which I respectfully ask for the regiment to retain. We obtained, also, some trophies of a different description, from a slave jail, which I shall offer for your personal acceptance—three sets of stocks of different structure; the chains and staples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the building.—They furnish good illustrations of the infernal barbarism against which we contend.

We return at the appointed time, although there are many other objects which I wish to effect, and our rations are not nearly exhausted. But the Ben Deford is crowded with freight, and the ammunition of the John Adams is running low. Capt. Hallet has been devoted to our interest, as was also, until his lamentable death, the brave Capt. Clifton. Of the Planter, I have hitherto said nothing, as her worn out machinery would have made her perfectly valueless, but for the laborious efforts of Capt. Eldridge, and her engineer, Mr Baker, aided by the unconquerable energy of Capt. Trowbridge, of Co. A, who had the command on board. Thanks to this, they were enabled, during our absence up the St. Mary's river, to pay attention to the salt works along the coast. Finding that the works at King's Bay, formerly destroyed by this regiment, had never been rebuilt, they proceeded 5 miles up Crooket river, where salt works were seen.—Capt. Trowbridge, with Capt. Rogers, of company F, and thirty men, then marched two miles across a marsh, drawing a boat with them; then sailed up a creek and destroyed the works. There were twenty-two large boilers, two store houses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, with barrels, vats, and all things appertaining.

I desire to make honorable mention, not only of the above officers, but of Major Stong, Capts. James, company B; Randolph, company C; Metcalf, company G; and Dolly, company H. Indeed, every officer did himself credit so far as he had opportunity, while the cheerfulness and enthusiasm of the men made it a pleasure to command them.

We found no large number of slaves anywhere, yet we brought away several whole families, and obtained by their means the most valuable information. I was interested to observe that the news of the President's proclamation produced a marked effect upon them, and in one case it was the greatest service to us in securing the hearty aid of a guide, who was timid and distrustful until he heard that he was legally free, after which he aided us gladly and came away with us.

My thanks are due, for advice and information, to Capt. Steedman, U. S. N., of the steamer Paul Jones; to Acting Master Moses, U. S. N., of the bark Fernandina; to Acting Lieutenant Budd, U. S. N., of the steamer Potomaska, for information and counsel, and especially to Lieutenant Commanding Hughes, U. S. N., of the steamer Mohawk, for twenty tons of coal, without which we could not have gone up the river.

I may state, in conclusion, that I obtained much valuable information, not necessary to make public, in regard to the location of the supplies of lumber, resin, turpentine and cotton; and it would afford the officers and men of this regiment great pleasure to be constantly employed in obtaining these supplies for the Government from rebel sources.

But they would like still better to be permitted to occupy some advanced point in the interior with a steamer or two like the John Adams, and adequate supply of ammunition. We could obtain, to a great extent, our own provisions, could rapidly enlarge our numbers, and could have information in advance of every movement against us. A chain of such posts would completely alter the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard slave States, and would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regiments can so easily effect.

No officer in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops. Their superiority lies simply in the fact that they know the country, while white troops do not; and moreover, they have peculiarities of temperament, position and motive which belong to them alone. Instead of leaving their homes and families to fight, they are fighting for their homes and families, and they show the resolution and the sagacity which a personal purpose gives. It would have been madness to attempt, with the bravest white troops, what I have successfully accomplished with black ones. Everything, even to the piloting of the vessel and the selection of the proper points for cannonading, was done by my own soldiers; indeed the real conductor of the whole expedition up the St. Mary's was Corporal Robt. Sutton, of Co. G., formerly a slave upon the St. Mary's river—a man of extraordinary qualities, who needs nothing but a knowledge of the alphabet to entitle him to the most signal promotion. In every instance where I followed his advice the predicted result followed, and I never departed from it, however slightly, without feeling reason for subsequent regret.

I have the honor to be General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. HIGGINSON,
Col. Com'g First Reg't S. C. Vols.

PARADOXICAL.—"Here, Miss, did you not tell me those were young fowls I bought of you yesterday?"

"Yes, sir; and I had your word for it."

"Why, no!—they were as old as you are."

"I knew that; but didn't you chuck me under the chin, and say I was a young chicken?"

GEN. BUTLER IN BALTIMORE.

Enthusiastic Reception--Speech by Gen. Butler--Summing up of the year's Operations.

BALTIMORE, Feb 19.

The reception of Gen. Butler at the hall of the Maryland Institute, this evening, was a grand affair. This vast hall was splendidly decorated with hundreds of flags, and densely packed with a most enthusiastic assemblage. Thirty-four young ladies, dressed in white, bearing flags, were on the platform and sang patriotic airs. A band of music was also in attendance.

The appearance of the General was greeted with long-continued cheering. In response he made a brief speech, thanking the citizens of Baltimore for their expressions of regard and their enthusiastic greetings, which he took as an earnest of their unalterable devotion to the Union, and determination, come what may, to stand by the Government. He alluded to his first entrance into Baltimore on the night of May 14, 1861, when, amid a violent storm, he marched his forces to Federal Hill and formally occupied the city. He compared the condition of Baltimore then, from the influence of Secession, with what it is now, since, with the aid and protection of the Government, the true-hearted Union men of Baltimore had put down Rebel sway. He warmly eulogized the loyalty of Baltimore.

Alluding to the progress of the war, he said there was much—very much—to encourage in the progress we had made in the past year. Let us post the books and see how we stand. A year ago, when he passed through this city on his way to the Southern coast, how did we then stand? The Rebels had all of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas; all of Virginia except that portion under the guns of Arlington Hights and Fortress Monroe. Now we have all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, two-thirds of Arkansas, at least half of Tennessee, and Rosecrans, thank God, was there, and good for the other half. We have two-thirds of Virginia, a third of North Carolina, all of Florida, a large portion of Louisiana, and what was left of the bogus Confederacy? Texas intriguing with the French Emperor to get away from them, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and what remained of North Carolina and Virginia. Very soon the Mississippi River would be in our entire control, and then the Confederacy would be severed. Might we not truly say, with some of the Rebel Congressmen, that another such year of progress would see the Confederacy annihilated? Truly, the folds of the great anaconda were tightening around the Rebellion, and crushing it in its irresistible grasp. He alluded to the threats of foreign interference in our affairs. Let it come. The nation would rise to the emergency.

Already Congress had clothed the President with the mighty power of the entire military force of the whole nation; and if that were not enough for the overthrow of domestic traitors and foreign foes, we would arm every man in the nation, white and black, blue and gray, if need be. [Great cheering.] The nation was but in its infancy. The giant of the western world had scarcely begun to put forth his strength. These throes and agonies were but the pains of teething, and when the teeth are fairly through, let traitors beware, and tyrants stand back everywhere.

The General sat down amid long-continued applause.

A Catholic Bishop on Slavery.

There can be no doubt that the Catholic Church is opposed to Slavery. Her Councils and Popes have often declared against the whole institution, and at least one of the abominations connected with it—the slave trade—has been absolutely forbidden. In our own war against the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, we have not heard the voices of the American Catholic Bishops so often as, from the well-known declarations of Councils and Popes, might have been expected; and in Europe many prominent organs of the Catholic Church, which dislike democratic institutions and favor absolute monarchies, have often avowed their sympathy with the Rebellion, whose leaders they justly regard as less imbued with democratic principles than the statesmen of the Free North. Yet there are still Bishops who think this a fit occasion to renew the testimony of their Church on Slavery. Prominent among them is Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans, in France, one of the most distinguished Catholic prelates now living. Bishop Dupanloup ranks among the first scholars of France, and was, therefore, a few years since, elected a member of the French Academy. His great influence among the Bishops of the Catholic world became apparent at the great Council of Bishops, held at Rome, in May, 1862, at which he and Cardinal Wiseman were the acknowledged leaders.

Bishop Dupanloup has lately addressed a circular to the parish priests of his diocese for the purpose of exhorting them to take up in their churches a collection in favor of the operatives suffering from the cotton famine. The whole document, which abounds in noble sentiments and touching appeals in favor of the starving workmen, is published by the *Journal Des Debats*, from which we translate those passages which refer to the war and Slavery in this country.

"You know," says the Bishop, "my dearly beloved brethren, that already for a long time deplorable tidings have reached us from the United States of America. The war ravages these beautiful countries—a war furious, like all civil wars, and the end of which the tenacious pride of the American character does not permit us to foresee. Without doubt, there are some consoling facts mixed with these sad accounts. I speak of the hope, founded upon the most solemn acts, of seeing at length the abolishment, by peaceable and prudent means, of the disgraceful scourge of Slavery.

"Who could have thought, a few years ago, that this young American Republic, so beautiful, so strong, and apparently so united, was on the eve of such great disasters? But it is thus with human affairs; those which appears to be the best established are the least enduring; the nations which are believed to be strongest rest sometimes upon an abiss, and in an evil hour, an unforseen shock, a breeze, the least accident, suffices to overthrow the whole."

In another place the Bishop asks: "Why in this land of Washington, have they committed the crime of introducing, in violation of every Divine law or sentiment of justice, Negro Slavery?" and in answering the question, by a reference to the cotton spinners, to whom slave labor furnishes their means of subsistence, he speaks of the mysterious mixture of suffering and prosperity, of faults and expiations, of the wondrous interweaving of human destinies, to all appearance so diverse, but at the bottom flowing in the same current, and thus by the experience of life teaching that article of faith which declares that all men are brethren.

If the American Churches in the South—Catholic and Protestant—had not ceased to give their testimony against "the disgraceful scourge of Slavery," and to denounce it as a "violation of every Divine law or sentiment of justice," they might have done much to avert this war, from which now so many millions both in America and Europe are suffering.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

Another year has passed and made its record, and, amid all the appropriate joy of a new birth of time, we cannot forget the history of the cycle just closed upon us. With thousands of business men, there is no Sabbath, no day of rest, no pause in the current and whirl of traffic. It is money, money, from Monday to Saturday, and even from Saturday to Monday, through the round year—with no golden seventh day of emancipation from worldly care. Thus roll days, weeks and months; but there comes at length a period, a halting, when even the most miserly forget their treasures, the excitements of trade, and ask themselves whence they are floating. Few can escape such thoughts with the closing hours of a closing year. Ships may multiply, stocks may yield an abundant increase, prosperity may abound in every quarter, till the mind is both bewildered and besotted, yet there will steal in at last a moment of thoughtfulness, when the balance will be brought out to test the real value of earthly gains.

Reader, you may never have read the inspired interrogatory to business men, but nevertheless you cannot fail now to ask, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Such a profit and loss account must now come up for examination,

There is a season and time for all things—a time to sow and a time to reap, a time to get and a time to lose, a time to keep and a time to cast away, a time plant and a time to pluck up, a time for reflection and mediation. Such a time is the present, and we ask you, reader, whether it has been a faithful, profitable moment with you. We don't ask if you have had such a stand point—such a revelation of your own self; we know you have. What has been the result?

Have you a million of dollars? What are you going to do with that vast sum? Have you ships floating on every sea? Whence shall their freighted treasures flow? Have you houses and lands, stocks and bonds, and wealth pouring in upon you like a flood? Well, who will thank God for your prosperity? We don't ask who will receive from you some appropriate "gift to the season," but we do ask whether the power given you to bless the race, to move the world, to work with God for the elevation of the nation, is to be lost—buried forever. Rich men have important duties as well as ministers. Yes, business men, one and all, must take upon their own backs a share of the burdens of this sin-sick world. The time must come, and it is near, when the gold and the silver, the cattle upon a thousand hills, the countless resources and treasures of earth, air, ocean—yea, more, when the intellectual wealth of the people on every shore, shall be added to every physical, tangible treasure to work out the great problem of the Creator—peace on earth, and good will to men.—*Independent.*

LOCUSTS COMING.—A venerable friend, who is an attentive observor of all strange and singular events, informs us that the locust tribe will be on hand this year—as 1863 is the seventeenth year since their last appearance. From notes taken at the following dates we learn that these Pharaoh locusts made their appearance on the wing, May 19th, 1846; on the 22d commenced singing; on the 31 commenced boring trees and laying eggs. On June 6th they commenced dying, the males first—and by the 25th of the same month they were all dead.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says: "It is rumored that Gen. Pope has come west for the purpose of taken command of the expedition against Vicksburg. Whether there is any truth in the rumor or not, there is no doubt of the popularity of Gen. Pope among the soldiers of the West, and the general confidence of the people in his ability to conduct a vigorous campaign." General Pope's headquarters for the present are at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GOOD FOR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRLS.—In Rockingham County, N. H. an aged farmer has sent three sons to the war, leaving himself short of help. Fourteen of the young women of that place recently collected together and husked a hundred bushels of corn for him. The lily "hands" may have been roughened by the work, but the good hearts going with such hands, will be a treasure to the fortunate winners, worth far more than delicate fingers.

CHEAP ORATORY.—A funny story is told at Washington. Two members of the House asked permission to print their speeches instead of delivering them; and there are now in print two speeches, with different names upon them, which are so precisely alike as to excite astonishment. The inference is that the "manufacturer" made a mistake.

TIME SERVING.—The London *News* says quite a number of families in that city are taking advantage of the high price of raw cotton by selling the contents of mattresses, &c., to the manufacturing companies at great advance on the original prices We hear of one instance in which over $600 was obtained in one family, from the sale of the contents of cotton mattresses.

A DEFINITION OF A YANKEE.—As the Yankees are creating no little excitement in the commercial, political and military world, the following definition of a real genuine *male Yankee* may not be *a miss*:

A real genuine Yankee is full of animation checked by moderation, guided by determination, and supported by education.

He has a veneration corrected by toleration, and when reduced to aggravation, can assume the most profound dissimulation, for the purpose of retaliation, always combined, if possible, with speculation.

A live Yankee, just caught, will be found not deficient in the following very peculiar qualities:

He self-denying, self-relying, and always trying, and into everything most constantly prying.

He is a lover of piety, propriety, notoriety, and temperance society.

He is a dragging, gagging, bragging, striving, swopping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philosophical, and conical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corners of the earth, with an eye always on the look-out for the main chance.

POSTAGE WIT.—A letter bearing the following addess was recently mailed in Rochester, New York:

To Hiram Allen, OSWEGO;
Transposed, it readeth We-GO-SO;
Transposed again, and you will see
That thus it runneth, SO-GO-WE;
Transposed once more, and it will show
A common adage, SO-WE-GO!
Aye—so *we go* in Life's GREAT MAIL!
If well *directed*, we can't fail—
If badly, "*thereby hangs a tale*!

☞ "As to being inflicted with gout," said Mrs. Partington, very wisely, as she stirred her tea, "high living doesn't always bring it on, depend upon it, though it generally does sometimes. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, poor soul, who has been so long ill with it inherits it from his wife's grandfather."

☞ The women must think that we men are great robbers! We are all the time going about robbing them of their very names!

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1863.

National Bank Bill.

This important bill lacks only the President's signature to become a law, and that it probably has before this time.

The passage of this important measure will enable the Government to go on with its mighty operations for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union without danger either of national bankruptcy or general financial disaster and ruin. The business of the country and the operations of the Government are by it blended in one harmonious and mutually sustaining system—the national debt (as is that of Great Britain) will be rendered at once an element of national strength and a bond of Union, and also of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. Instead of being a dead weight, that debt becomes to the nation, in all its vast complicated interests, public as well as private, what the balance wheel is to the steam engine, a regulator and depository of its forces, which maintains a uniformity of movement amid all the irregularities incident to the minor machinery of the great system.

But it is in its character of nationality—*as a tangible and ever-present memento that we are one people*, that its greatest value lies. The pernicious heresy of State sovereignty will die out in the presence of such a memento as this. And when peace shall once more bless our land, a return to specie payments may be expected without our having to pass through a monetary crisis that would work disaster to every interest. Under the baneful teachings of the slave oligarchy we drifted slowly and surely to disintegration, and finally to disunion and civil war. Now let us cherish the opposite principle. Let us labor for unity, oneness, integration. Our fathers wrote "*E Pluribus Unum*" upon our banner; but the *democracy*, as ruled by the followers of JOHN C. CALHOUN, reversed that glorious motto, and now we have them doing all that bold, bad men can do to make it read, "*Ex uno pluria*," (from one many.) No one item of national policy can do more to restore the ancient spirit of the Republic than such a system of National Currency.

Cotton.

The French Corps Legislatif, acting in compliance with a demand by the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the session, has voted five million francs ($1,000,000) to the distressed workmen in cotton. The report on the bill granting this sum states some very curious facts.—First, cotton in France has reached a famine price, and its value is greater than it has ever been. Two years ago the value of American cotton was from seventy to eighty francs the hundred pounds. Last September it had reached 350, and even 360 francs. In November it fell down to 275 francs, but was up to 300 francs in December. The result is, that the manufacturer who formerly carried on his trade with 100,000 francs must now have five times that amount to effect the same operations. The whole consumption of cotton, in Europe, was 90,000 bales a week, and it was caculated that this would be increased to 100,000 bales in 1861. But the rebellion broke out, and cut off the supply. The estimated stock of cotton held in Europe at the close of 1862 was as follows: In England, 434,000 bales; in France, 60,000; upon the rest of the continent, 100,000. Total, 594,000 bales, of which four-fifths was from India. This cotton was much inferior in quality to the American. It greatly loses weight (from 20 to 25 per cent.) in working. The bales are also 12 per cent. lighter. Allowing that 100,000 bales be imported from India and elsewhere, between the 1st of January and the 31st of March, the stock would be only sufficient for five weeks' work. Besides, the stocks of manufactured cotton goods, which were immensely in excess of demand when the war broke out, are now nearly sold off, at very remunerative prices. This must tend to keep up the price of the raw material.

PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORIAL POLICY.—The U. S. Senate on the 20th passed the bill providing a governmental organization for the territory of Arizona. This makes the second new territory carved out at this session of Congress, the first having been the new territory of Montana. As bills were reported at the same time to enable Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska to form State governments and be admitted as States, they may be considered out of the list of national territories, which would consist of Washington, Dacotah, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Arizona, six in all.

☞ A special dispatch from Memphis, dated on Saturday, furnishes us with advices from Vicksburg to the 18th inst. Active hostilities against Vicksburg commenced on that day. The mortar boats were towed into position, and opened the ball by firing briskly. The effect of their shots was not known. The firing was responded to by three Confederate batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effective operations, and was changed. The bombardment was then renewed. The Indianola, which ran the blockade, had provisions and coal sufficient to last her three months.

☞ The appraisers of the slave property of the late Chas. Carroll, of Maryland, one of the largest slave-owners in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only $5 each. Other slaveholders say they would not give $5 a piece for all the slaves in the State.

THE "ANDERSON CAVALRY."—We understand that the whole of the "Anderson Cavalry," with the exception of some sixteen or twenty of the mutineers, who are being court-martialed, are now on duty. It is not known what will be done with those on trial, but the probability is they will be severely dealt with.

WILL COLORED SOLDIERS FIGHT?—We this week publish the official report of Col. Higginson, giving an account of the doings of the First Regiment South Carolina colored volunteers, in the Department of the South. We call the attention of our readers to it as a document well worthy of attentive perusal. It will be found on our first page.

☞ Ex-Senator Bigler is flooding Clearfield county with peace petitions, which are being numerously signed by the copperheads in that region, asking Congress to provide for a peace convention between a loyal government and a set of cut-throats. That weakness in the knees is a sore affliction. Alas! poor Bigler.

The South on Copperheads.

A leading Southern Unionist, for twenty years resident in New Orleans, writes from that city on the 10th inst., as follows:

"We are coming to the opinion here that the people of the North—all but those who are in the field—are getting stark, staring mad. They seem to be bent upon the destruction of their country. Our only hope now is, that the lamentable and degrading spectacle they present may furnish occasion for the General Government to exercise the power it possesses to put down rebellion wherever it shows itself. MORE THAN HALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE IN FAVOR OF THE UNION. But, under the iron rule of Jeff. Davis, death would follow the expression of such an opinion. The traitors well know that success could only be achieved by a total suspension of public liberty. Had we been permitted to enjoy the freedom we possessed previous to the war, WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN BACK IN THE UNION LONG ERE THIS THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE BALLOT-BOX. Unhappily, the same agency in the North seems at present to threaten us with destruction. What the future has in store for us God only knows.

"JAS. TRUMAN."

Vicksburg.

The telegraph may at any moment resolve all our doubts about the success of Gen. Grant's attack on this "Gibraltar" of the rebels; but should we have to go to press without any additional information, our readers may perhaps like to have a word in reference to the dispatch published yesterday, announcing the commencement of the bombardment. That dispatch, so far from disproving the truth of the reports from Murfreesboro and Cairo, that according to the rebels themselves Vicksburg had fallen, rather establishes their correctness—at the very least, gives them an appearance of probability. According to the advices from Vicksburg, the bombardment commenced on the 18th, but we have nothing later in these than up to the evening of the same day. Now, the rebel report was communicated to one of Gen. Rosecrans' officers, by a rebel officer, under a flag of truce, on the 20th—and with direct telegraphic communication to Vicksburg, the rebels in front of Gen. Rosecrans' army had at least one, if not two days' later intelligence than we have had as yet,—and that day or two, after Grant had opened the ball, may have brought the "consummation so devoutly to be wished," as the rebel officer reported.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

For the Whig.

STAFFORD C. H., Va., Feb. 18, 1863.

DEAR WHIG: As I have neglected you for some time, I will try and remember you again. We have a fine coat of Virginia snow on the ground this morning, and a drizzling rain has set in, which in a few hours will cause it to disappear.—This will again leave us in the mire, where we have been for almost a month past.

We hail from Stafford, that town of ancient Saxon name, that sounds so much like the names that used to pass the lips of the gay cavaliers of the days of Charles II. But it is not the Stafford of Old England, with its high old dwelling houses, its neat low-roofed hotelries and tall church steeples. One building alone strongly resembles those of old Stafford, and that is the prison, with its thick stone walls, ponderous grating, and its huge stone steps on on the outside, leading to the cells in the upper story. Tall and grim it stands where the roads fork, a warning to all transgressors. How many have paid the penalties of the law, the destroyed records of Stafford county alone can tell.

There is yet another faint resemblance to the Stafford of olden time. It is in the low and steep roofed tavern, beneath whose eaves many a swallow has built her nest and fed her young. This antique building, with its grey weather-boarding, has a gloom about it that can only be scattered by the return of the gay youths that used to gather around the hickory fire in the wide chimney-place, and drink their Brown October and sing their jovial songs, and many a spark has gone up through that old chimney, now grim and cold, that reminds me of the gay young hearts that too have gone out and grown grim and cold. Where are those youths that made the rafters crack with their jokes and laughter? Where are the tables that once groaned beneath their loads of venison, pitchers of cider, pies, fowls and fruit, and made the old Virginia farmers smile beneath their broad-brimmed hats and chuckle till every muscle beneath their homespun was visible? The young men have gone to lift the sword of treason against those that once tipped the wine cup with them, and the old men to sigh over lost fortunes, and a few of them to mourn over the loss of degenerate sons.—I have in my view an old Virginia farmer. His head is bowed and white; his limbs trembling; his elbows out at his torn sleeves, and his knees worn and tattered, not from devotion but because of poverty. Everything about him proves that the way of the transgressor is hard. His negroes have left him, and their huts are empty, and the wind whistles through the open walls. The fences are all gone; the orchard is broken; his yard and grounds trampled by the thoughtless cavalrymen, and the ease and comfort of his younger days has been exchanged for the sufferings and privations of a treasonable old age.

Could the traitors that seek to accomplish a dishonorable peace but see half of the desolation that crime has brought upon this people, their waywardness would soon be exchanged for a sense of duty. Had these men of the Ancient Dominion but foreseen half the evil that was to have befallen them, the rebellion would not have set its vile foot beyond its own filthy birthplace.

A few miles west of Stafford C. H. is an old church protected from the spoiler's hand by a squad of Union soldiers, in which Gen. Washington's nuptials are said to have been celebrated—where the brave Virginia soldier and the amiable Mrs. Custis were joined in the sacred bonds of matrimony.

Friend A——— D——— tells me that whilst riding out a few days ago in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, he saw a tomb stone dated 1635, with the initials D. M. So long has this part of Virginia been settled and so little improved.

There has been an increase of the Medical Staff of our regiment by the arrival of Dr. Butler, of East Freedom, Blair county, who has been assigned to this post as Assistant Surgeon by the Surgeon General of the Army.

Wishing you all well, I am

Yours truly,

KEATLEY.

For The Blair County Whig.

Home and Mother.

How inseparably connected, and what import is embraced in the names Home and Mother. How endearing to the heart; how charming to the ear, and how admiring to the eye! They have a magnetic influence whose power subdues the proudest heart. Who can fully compass their meaning? The hardest heart will melt at the idea. Where is the man taken in blood-guiltiness—in iniquity of the deepest dye, will not shudder at the thought of Home and Mother? What endearing associations are connected with their memory. Home! Mother! speak but the names and the eye of the traveller, the student and the wanderer sparkles with joy, or is moistened with a tear according as his character is for good or for evil. Speak but the names and the young wife (so closely attached to their associations,) about to leave their fond and tender embrace and sheltering roof, for that of the one to whom she has plighted her love and sworn allegiance at the altar, speak but the names, I say, those all endearing names and she bursts into an agony of grief! And who would not? They are cold, hard, unfeeling hearts that would not. But ah! what reverence and humility are exhibited in the hearts and minds of those who show such tender emotions of love and gratitude for those cherished scenes. How shall we ever repay those days of toil, those weary and sleepless nights of watching, weeping and anguish. The convicted culprit on the scaffold about to be launched into eternity will grow pale and tremble at the sound of those names. The orphan cast out on the cold charities of the world, will remember with tearful eyes a Mother's last kiss or dying admonition, and the happy associations of home. Murmur but those words and the bearded soldier sighs for their pleasing associations, yea, even sickens and dies.

What do they not stand for? For grief, and sorrow, and joy, and gladness; for sports, and hopes, and passions, and sufferings, and sins; for all that can tranquilize, or brighten, or quicken the breast, for a sister's and brother's love. Home! Mother! They have a beauty and excellence in reality that the pictures of imagination can find nothing to excel.

MANUPROPRIA.

Sinking Valley, Feb. 28.

The Invasion of New England--The Great Sword.

☞ The sword presented to Gen. McClellan by nine hundred citizens of Boston is described as the most magnificent weapon ever made in America. It cost nearly $1,000, and the handle is set with pearls and diamonds. There was also presented to him a casket of shell, inlaid with mother-of-pearl and finished with gold, containing a list of the subscribers to the sword. —*Democratic Standard.*

We desire the Standard to continue its reflections on this subject, by reading the following from the N. Y. Independent:

BOSTON SWORDS.

When a bean or a convolvulus selects a long and shapely stake, and tenderly clasps it with its twining stem, does the pole imagine that the vine cares for *it*, or for *itself*? All that it asks of the stick is, that it will allow the vine a chance for self-display. When men, therefore, ridicule the eminent scholars and merchants of Boston for making so much ado over Gen. McClellan, on his recent invasion of New England, they lack comprehension!

He furnished a good trunk on which Boston worthies could climb themselves into conspicuity. Mr. Everett hung beautifully as an azure convolvulus from a garden trellis. Mr. Hilliard twined about the hero as tender as a blossoming bean. Mr. Lunt ran all over him, rank and coarse as a Virginia trumpet-creeper. The stake had a heavy time of it. But it was Spring-time for the Boston twiners and climbers!

We must do the General the justice to say, that he appears far better in such campaigns than before the enemy. Lee is too much for him, but Lunt is fairly overmatched.

A sword was presented, all ablaze with diamonds. It was none of your ugly savage swords, made to cut with. It was one of those home swords whose value is not in the blade, but the handle. Of course it had Latin on it. That is the language of Boston. "*Pro rege sœpe, pro patrie semper.*" Never was a painful fact more elegantly worded. It would have been rude to say, "Twice rejected by the Government, yet ready for anything from the crowd." The Latin did the business, "*Pro rege, sœpe, pro patria semper*"—now and then for the Government, but always for the nation! Wicked Mr. Hilliard! Mildly roguish Mr. Lunt! Is not this putting up at auction, in Latin, the hero of two campaigns for a bid? Patriotism won't bid. Loyalty won't bid. If Revolution bids don't wait a second. Strike him off. Of all generals to head a movement against this Government, commend us to McClellan, the Knight of the Diamond-hilted Sword!

The reply of Gen. McClellan is remarkable, too. After the brief formalities usual, he thus consecrates his Boston sword: "Please accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for this beautiful sword, and believe that it shall never be used save in the cause"—of what? Of this imperiled country? of this noble Government? against treason and rebellion?—"save in the cause of *justice and right!*" A Country, a Government, Loyal States, are things concrete. As contrasted with these, Justice and Right are simply abstractions. Is our General about to take the chair of Moral Philosophy in some College? and will he use this splendid Boston sword to cut the knots and nicoties of ethical casuistry?

The day of swords is not past. There are coming men who will earn swords by using them! The Hookers, the Rosecranses, the Fosters, the Fremonts, and others whose names are being spelled by deeds, shall transmit to their children swords that shall need no Latin and jewelry. Their blades shall be untameable steel. Their ornaments, the gaps made by battle-strokes, No diamonds, no tinsel gilding. A warrior's hand is all the decoration his sword needs. If inscriptions must be—then write upon the blade in letters that shall flash fire in every fight, "Liberty for all Mankind," and on the other side, "Death to Despots and to Traitors."

Pass on, generals of the diamond swords! Come, iron men, with iron swords!

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A soldier as a deserter in Montgomery county, was brought before the court on a *writ of habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground that when he enlisted he was a minor, and entered the army without the consent of his parents. It appeared in evidence, however that the parents had been receiving the relief paid to the families of volunteers, thus recognizing the enlistment. The minor soldier wss remanded to his regiment for service.

☞ In circulation—Counterfeit threes on the Bank of Penn township, Philadelphia. They are well executed. Look out for them.

A Soldier's Sentiments.

The following letter, which we copy from the Harrisburg Telegraph, was received by a gentleman in Clearfield county, and sent by him for publication in that paper:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Feb. 6, 1863.

Mr. WM. REDAKER:

Dear Sir: Your secession letter reached me this afternoon. I see by it that you are well.

You state, if David did not come home until the rebellion was put down, that he would have to remain in the army until a Democratic President was elected, as Old Abe is not able to settle the war, because he only wants to free the slaves. You also write that you do not want the returned volunteers to visit your neighborhood, as they would only steal your turkies; and that if we come home, you will fight us when we make our appearance; and you wish the war would come to a close by a compromise. All this is your language.

You block-head—you ass, or child of the devil, to think that this rebellion can't be put down without a compromise! You contemptible secessionist, writing that treason cannot be crushed until a Democratic President is elected, when at the same time such secession Democrats as there are in the North are keeping up this war through their talk against the Administration.

Now, look at the Revolutionary war, and there you will see that there was just such tories as you are, who would not go to fight against the British, but stayed at home as you do, to do all against the Union that you can. You are worse than the rebels in the South, for when they are taken prisoners they say they are wrong in their work, and that the Democrats in the North promised them help.

This rebellion can be put down, and will be put down, notwithstanding all your secession talk in the North. You ought to blush to expose yourself in such terms, a decent young as you want to be. Now think about the matter, and don't allow yourself to run a machine of the devil for the benefit of hell. This is the kind of respects I send to such a coward as you are. Be careful of what you do if ever the soldiers come home.

A. HEIGES.

I have a notion that if all such poor miserable butternuts as this Redaker, received just such letters as the above, it would diminish the treason sympathy which now abounds in all parts of the rural districts. But in the language of the gallant Heiges, *let all such be careful what they do when the soldiers come home.*

STRONG IN THE KNEES.

The Loyalists in Texas.

A corrspondent of the Boston Traveller writes:

"Here is an interesting and highly romantic item, which is related to me by one of the noble loyalists who was himself an acter in the episode. On the 25th day of December, Christmas day, a body of Texans, some forty in number, who had been driven from their ranches by the rebels, and had afterwards enlisted in the Mexican army, crossed the river from the Mexican side of Los Cuevos ranche, on the Texas side, and attacked a large train of wagons loaded with army stores and provisions.

"They killed nine rebels, and the remainder, some thirty five in number, skedaddle, at "double quick." They burned the wagons and confiscated the horses and provisions for their own use. The wagon train was on its way to Ringgold Barracks, where quite a rebel force is stationed.

"My narrator, Mr. Frank Post, a native of New York city, who informed the party of the whereabouts of this wagon train also gave them a very handsome silk American flag to carry in their ranks, and with loud cheers they received it, and holding it up in the bright sunlight of Heaven, each man swore that no one who dare insult that flag, under whose folds they were born, should live if they had power to kill them.

"The squad of Texans, who were mounted and captured the provision train were under the command of Captain Octaviana Zapata and First Lieutenant Antonia Dias, both America citizen, and natives of Texas, firm friends of Governor Hamilton and they are going to beseech Government to lend the suffering loyalists of Texas a helping hand ere they sink into dispair and death. They pray for arms and ammunition night and day, and say if we will but give them arms they will defend themselves. Four hundred loyal men are now waiting on the Mexican side for arms, and in thirty days one thousands men could be easily raised. Mr. Post says he will promise to raise a regiment in thirty days if arms are furnished him."

Views of Mr. John Van Buren.

In a speech delivered before the Democratic Association of New York on the 10th instant, Mr. John Van Buren announced his unqualified opposition to any views which look to foreign "arbitration," or to acquiescence in the demands of the secession leaders. He said:

"We have no right mode of dealing with the enemy except by taking the expression of the leading men as the sentiment of the enemy. What, then, is their view? That we must admit the independence of the South, and must concede that they have a right, when they choose, to secede from the Union. That I utterly deny. While God spares me life, I never will acquiesce in any such thing. There is nothing in the Constitution to warrant it; it is the destruction of our existing form of government, and must be resisted at all hazards.

One day or another—I do not no when—the past association that has existed between us, the present substaintial prosperity that we enjoy, the wonderful future that is before us, the great republic that we are holding up to the admiration of the civilized world, are inducements that must compel the settlement of those difficulties, and the restoration of the Union and future happiness of this people. In that faith I am always ready to do any thing that may contribute to the peace of the country, to make any sacrifice of my individual time, or means, or exertions to promote peace between the different members of the Confederacy and to restore the Union, determined only to submit to nothing that may be disgraceful to us as a Government, and yet equally determined to advocate every thing, no matter what may be the hazards attending it, that promises to restore the ancient prosperity and honor of the United States of America."

Passage of the Currency Bill.

Passage of the Bill Organizing the Territory of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate currency bill passed the House to-day, in the precise form it came from that body.

The Senate to-day passed the bill organizing the territory of Arizona. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This territory contains one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and is therefore larger than three States of the size of Ohio. It is said by those who have spent several years there, to contain more, and richer silver and copper mines, than any territory under the Government. Gold is also found in many parts of the territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive operations in the mines; but with a government, such as is about to be established, they will be fully developed. It is asserted by persons who have had opportunities to form a correct judgment, that the richest silver mines of the world are found in Arizona. There are fifteen hundred troops now there, and it is probable that the number will be soon largely increased.

The Naval Engagement at Charleston.

Another View of the affair by the Richmond Press.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 24.

The Richmond Weekly Inquirer of the 18th says that the Southern Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a notable imposition. It was said, printed, and reverberated over the land that on a certain night our two iron-clad vessels at Charleston had sunk two, disabled one & dispersed the rest of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor. We learn with pain and regret, that no ship was sunk nor disabled and that no damage was done to the blockading squadron, consisting of wooden ships. They only avoided fighting with our iron-clads, and most judiciously, until they brought up the iron-clads of their own, which they did immediately.

Further, we regret to say that the British steamer Princess Royal, laden with the most precious cargo that ever entered Charleston, had been captured the night before by a Federal gunboat. That she was alongside the gunboat, within a mile and a half of the shore batteries, that the naval authorities at Charleston were made aware of her capture, value and situation, and our victorious iron-clads did not rescue her from that gunboat, but allowed her to be carried out to sea; we would rather praise than condemn. The truth must be told. An official enquiry is to be made of this mismanagement of the enterprise, which may never be so favorable again.

Destruction of an Illinois Newspaper Establishment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The office of the Keokuk (Ill.) Constitution was destroyed yesterday afternoon by a party of convalescent soldiers from the hospital. The types were thrown into the street, and the presses broken up and a part thrown into the river.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 228

For The Whig.

Blithe Betty Brown.

A SONG.

I.

I knew a lass both blithe and gay,
That heeded not the cold;
Nor listened to the winter's wind,
That whistled to a tune of old.
But blithe and gay and light of heart
She tripped along the hill,
The snow flakes scattering in the path
That winds below the mill.

II.

'Twas Betty Brown the miller's maid,
That loved her native hill,
And loved a laddie light of foot,
That brought his father's corn to mill.
And Betty Brown so fair and sweet,
Came singing down the way,
The laddie met her in the path,
And kissed her song away.

III.

Sweet Betty bowed her childish head,
And looked quite half ashamed
That such a lad should touch her cheek,
Nor could she less than half be blamed.
Long life to Betty Brown may come,
Rich with the loves of youth,
But he that says that Betty loves,
Will tell of loves in truth.

J. H. K.

STAFFORD C. H., Va., Feb. 17, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Frank. Johnston of Co. G 125th, was at home on furlough during the past week. He reports all getting along well in the Regiment.

FIRE.—On Monday, the 16th inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Geesey, below Frankstown, accidentally took fire, but by the exertions of the family and neighbors, the flames were soon extinguished.

☞ Our young friend, Harry Snyder, paid us a *pop* visit on Monday last. He was at home on furlough for a few days. He left for the army on Wednesday night. We were glad to see Harry look so well, and to hear such favorable reports from him of the boys in Co. M of the 62d.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR MARCH.—Attractive, as usual, to its fair readers—who are generally on the *qui vive* for something new in reference to the subject which forms the speciality of its pages—comes Godey, with its Spring offerings for the altar of the fickle Goddess, (Fashion or Fortune, which you please!)

DROWNED.—We are sorry to learn that Ben. Stewart, formerly of this place, was drowned in the Tennessee river on the 6th instant. He was a member of the 81st Ohio Reg't., and while that regiment was on its way down the river on a steamboat, Ben. got up in his sleep and walked overboard. All efforts to save him proved unsuccessful.

TAKE OFF YOUR SOGER CLOTHES.—An order has recently been issued from the Headquarters of the Army, instructing Provost Marshals to gather up all military clothing and army buttons that may be worn by any persons not in the service, excepting those worn by discharged soldiers, and they will be allowed to wear them as a badge of honor.

LARGE SALE OF LAND.—The Juniata Forge property of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, with eight thousand acres of land, was sold on Monday last, the 16th instant, for the sum of forty thousand dollars, to Mr. John R. Hunter, of that place. It belonged to the estate of Peter Shoenberger.

There is an evident desire for capitalists to invest their money in real estate.

FIRE.—On last Saturday morning about one o'clock, Eagle Foundary, the property of Mr. J. W. Scott, about 3 miles from Broad Top City, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with rapidity, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to extinguish it, was soon entirely consumed. The property was a good one, and the loss is heavy, as there was no insurance. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The Borough Election took place on Friday last, with the following result:

Judges—E. W., Thomas Hartsock; W. W., Wm. F. McFarland.

Inspectors—E. W., John Hays; W. W. Sam'l S. Barr.

Assessor—George B. Bowers.

Constable—George W. Russ.

Burgess—Thomas McFarlane.

Town Council—A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate.

School Directors—Jno. Cresswell, Thad. Banks.

Auditor—John Cox.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—From the annual report of this railroad for the last year we learn that its total earnings amounted to ten million, three hundred and four thousand, two hundred and ninety dollars; and its total working expenses to five million, four hundred and thirty one thousand, and seventy-two dollars. It is three hundred and fifty-eight miles in length from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The total number of passengers carried over it during the year was one million, one hundred and forty-three thousand, four hundred and eighteen; the number of tons of freight transported upon it was two million, two hundred and twenty-three thousand, and fifty-one, including eight hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and forty-six tons of coal.

DEAFNESS & BLINDNESS.—Dr. Jones of New York City, the skillful Eye and Ear Doctor has prolonged his stay at the St Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, until the 22d of March, 1863. He has been induced to do so on account of the great number of patients who flock to him from far and near. All who need the services of a skillful Occulist and Aurist will do well to call immediately. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the old and new school medical colleges and of our eye and ear college. His diplomas from the same, hang in his office. Dr. J. straightens cross eyes in one minute. He operates for cateract, club-feet, hare-lip, hernia, polypus in the nose and ear. He inserts artificial eyes to move naturally. He cures stuttering in a half hour. He introduces artificial ear drums, which improve the hearing immediately where the natural drum is destroyed. He cures discharges of the ear and noise in the head, and partial deafness and blindness, weak and sore eyes, and nervous diseases, and those diseases of the organs of sense, &c., which are not successfully treated by family physicians. He performs all difficult operations in surgery. Office, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg. Consultation free.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c, of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 22d ult., Mr. JOSEPH FLEMMING to Miss MARY MOUNTAIN.

On the 19th inst., Mr. GEO. SMITH to Miss SARAH R. BOWERS, all of Duncansville.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Gibson, DAVID GARDNER, Lieut. Col. of the 1st. Regt. Pa. Cavalry, to Miss SARAH P. HARNER, of Juniata, Blair co.

DIED.

On the 23d. inst., in Harrisburg, ALEXANDER, son of Gen. A. L. and Caroline Russell, aged 3 years and 2 months.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 27, 1863	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50@6,75
Extra " "	6,12@6,37
Superfine,	6,00@6,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,25
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg,

On Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the corner of Juniata and Wayne streets, fronting on Juniata street 61 feet, and extending back 157 feet to an alley, being lot No. 145 in the plot or plan of said borough, and having thereon erected one three story brick hotel, a good stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rose Dougherty, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half of the unsold lots in the town of Tipton, Blair county, the whole tract or plot being bounded as follows: Beginning at a small garden 33 feet distant from the centre line of the Penna. Railroad; thence along said road 2110 feet to a post, thence north 32 degrees west 872 feet to a post, thence by two lines equal and parallel with the above line, to the place of beginning.

ALSO,

All that lot or piece of ground lying between the above described tract and Tipton Run, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the third corner of the first described tract, at the southwest corner of Pine and Forest streets; thence through a marked white oak south 35 degrees west 613 8-10 feet to the edge of Tipton Run; thence along said Run to the east side of Spruce street extended 338½ feet north 68 degrees west, until it reaches the first described tract at Pine street, being the same premises which Wm. P. Dysart and Elizabeth his wife, by indenture bearing date ———, duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did grant and convey to Herman Haupt in fee &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Herman Haupt.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rumored Capture of the Queen of the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Richmond Examiner of Feb. 21st, contains a dispatch from Port Hudson, dated Feb. 18th, announcing a report was in circulation of the capture of the Queen of the West, the United States iron-clad gunboat which recently run the batteries at Vicksburg. She was attacking the fortifications on the Red river, and after a brisk cannonading struck her colors. Thirteen of the officers and crew were said to have been captured.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
Feb. 28:3m.] No. 881 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **The Dedication** of the GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH of Altoona, Blair county, Pa., will take place on the 15th of March The Ministers present from a distance will be:

German—Revs. R. Neumann, of Pittsburg, and J. Kuhlmann, of Wilmore, Cambria co.

English—Rev. J. Yingling, of Bedford, Pa., Rev. B. Crist, of Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., and many others.

German service in the morning at 10 o'clock, which will be preached by the Rev. R. Neuman, of Pittsburg

English in the afternoon, by R. Yingling. In the evening by Rev. B. Crist.

Feb. 28. JOHN H. SHMIDT, Pastor.

Estate of George Fecht, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Geo. Fecht, late of Woodberry tp., dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situated in Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c, neatly done at this office on short notice.

LICENSE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to be presented at the adjourned Court, March 18th, 1863:

Ellen Fritchey, Wholesale. Altoona.
Wm. F. Bridenthal, Tavern, Martinsburg.
Feb. 21, 1863. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

Wanted.

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS, from 14 in. to 36 in. long, and LOCUST TIMBER, of all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission.

If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements for continued supplies will be made.

Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 7, 1863—3t.

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to
J. M COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
PITTSBURG, PA.,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

THE largest Commercial School in the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3000 students in five years, from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz;

MERCANTILE,
MANUFACTURERS,
STEAMBOAT, and
BANK BOOK-KEEPING.
First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Surveying, Engineering and Mathematics generally.

$35,00

Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Lettering and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in postage stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb 14, 1863. Pittsburg, Pa.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.—The Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District want a Teacher to take charge of Male School No. 3, in said borough the balance of the school year. Wages $35 per month.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Prest.
Jas. D. Rea, Sec'y. [Feb. 7, 1863.

Andrew Eckel,
Dealer in
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb 7, 1863

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

KEMBLE & HOBART,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.

N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.

Jan. 17, 1858.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

Office of Jay Cooke,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
November 15, 1862—3m.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

17th Collection District, 2d Division, Blair Co., Pa.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above named Division, of all persons liable to a Tax on Licenses, Carriages, Billiard Tables, Coal and Manufactured articles, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received at the following places, viz:

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual Taxes, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July, 1862.

All persons in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 28th of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of

Three Times the Amount of said Licenses,

In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

☞ Money of the United States only received.

☞ No further notice will be given.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Jan 31, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
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JULY.				1	2	3	4
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	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Bryan & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.
Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills. Call on the Editor.

POETRY.

The Angels.

Alone by reason's glimmering light
We dim'y search out nature's plan;
But all to *Thee* was clear and bright,
Long ere creation's dawn began.
Together linked, some scattered beams
Of truth o ur weary toil may claim;
But to *Thine* eyes these fitful gleams
Glow like a golden sea of flame.

The countless hosts that throng each sphere,
Each blooming flower, each hidden gem,
Revealed before thy glance appear,
And by their names thou callest them.
Thou piercest the germ within;
Doubts, dangers, ne'er can 'scape thine eye,
Thou knowest all that is, has been,
And *can* be in futurity.

Such glorious knowledge is in thee,
I tremble at the wondrous height;
The wondrous depth o'erpowers me,
As I stand praying in thy sight.
I faint, I falter, God! Thy ways
Are measureless: unless *Thou* teach,
Not even the archangels' gaze
Can sound their depth, their height can reach.
—*From the German.*

THE FARMER.

No Time to Run In Debt.

An Ohio reader asks: "Would you consider it *prudent* for a farmer having a hundred acres paid for and well stocked, and out of debt otherwise, but not having a comfortable domicile, to incur a debt of five or six hundred dollars in building a dwelling house?"—We think not. In the November *American Agriculturist*, we referred to the effect of the increased relative value between gold and currency, and showed why farmers should seize upon this time to get out of debt and keep out. The recent further advance in gold gives additional force to the reasons then set forth. Currency that will pay debts is now very abundant and will probably be more so for a time. The moment the war closes, or bids fair to close the country will turn to a specie currency; and then look out for breakers. What now is called $150 will begin to recede toward $100. A debt of $100 contracted now, when wheat is $1.50 per bushel in this city, will probably have to be paid, when wheat will be worth only $1. This will not probably take place at once, for there will be a large amount of "legal tender" currency to be retired from circulation before specie will be the legal standard, but the change must sooner or later take place. If the old house is at all tenantable, or can be made so with a little outlay, better put any surplus funds aside, where it will be absolutely safe, and be called in dollar for dollar. Then when prices of labor, of timber, and of other materials fall, the money and its interest can be used to far greater advantage. If there be a mortgage upon the farm or house, poor crops and low prices may perhaps not enable you to meet it. This flush period is just the time to get out of debt, keep out, and lay by as much as possible.—*Am. Ag.*

Brine Poisonous--A Caution.

During past years we have published occasional reports of bad effects from feeding animals salt from meat barrels. In a recent number of the Honesdale Herald, we find an account of the sudden death of several valuable imported hogs after eating food mixed with brine from a beef barrel. In this case the evil effects are attributed to saltpeter (nitrate of potash) used in curing the beef. Whether it was the nitre, or the salt, there have been a sufficient number of instances reported, to render it hazardous to allow any animal to consume either the salt or the brine, from any kind of meat. Salt food of any kind is destructive to fowls, and care should be taken to keep them from house slops containing salt. But refused brine and salt are excellent on asparagus beds, applied in Autumn or Winter, or at any time except in the cutting season. It even pays to put on a good layer of new salt. Refused brine or salt is also good on moist soils, and on most garden crops, and should not be wasted.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cough Medicine for Children.

We have little faith in "universal remedies," and seldom publish either prescriptions or advertisements for medicines of anykind. What is one man's meat is another's poison. In giving the following cough remedy, we therefore offer it only as one that for seven years has almost always proved effective in our own family. Put into a vial equal proportions by measure of Syrup of Ipecac, Paregoric, and Caster oil. Shake well together, and always before using. From ½ to 1 teaspoonful given to a child on going to bed, or at other times, usually checks coughing after a few minutes. If needed, the dose is repeated after three or four hours. It is well to begin with half a teaspoonful and increase the quantity if needed. The food should be light, or the syrup of ipecac may produce a little nausea.—*American Agriculturist.*

DRY FOOD FOR HOGS.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs, have so much finer animals than those who give them slop. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him bigbellied, but poor."

WINE FROM SORGHUM.—Wine of a good color and taste, something in flavor like Sherry, but in body and richness like old Madeira, made from the sorghum, was exhibited at the State Fair in Indiana, by Mr. Myers, of Springfield, Ohio. It can be made and sold for five cents a gallon.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.
The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of
DRESS GOODS,
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of
DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,
which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.
BOOTS & SHOES,
of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.
Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.
Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

$30. Employment! $100
COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.
ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.
Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.
One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.
Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Pub lishers.
☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

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THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.
This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.
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MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

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GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.
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They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

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DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.
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Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.
This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.
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They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.
Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.
For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.
CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.
Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

$40. WAGES PAID $100
TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

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JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.
"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"
FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

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Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

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Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.
Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
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☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-26

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NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

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Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
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From 75 Cents to $25.
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JUST RECEIVED,
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A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
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